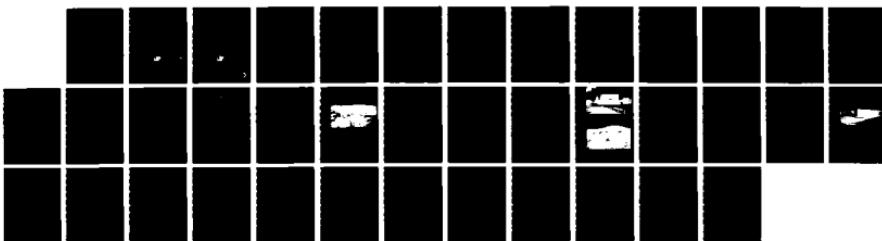


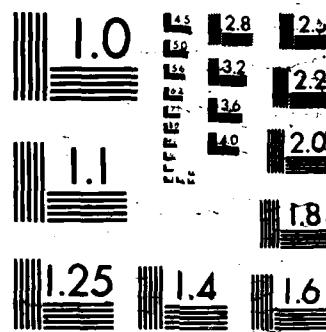
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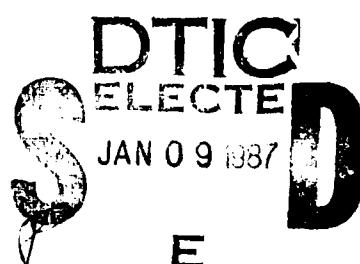
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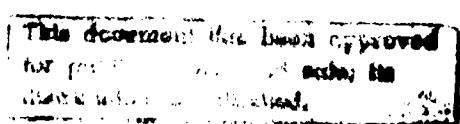
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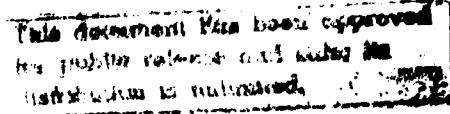
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Fort Wingate Depot Activity, a reserve storage facility under the command of Tooele Army Depot, is responsible for the maintenance, demilitarization and storage of ammunition. A part of the U.S. Army Depot System Command (DESCOM), it is located on 22,120 acres in McKinley County, New Mexico, approximately 130 miles northwest of Albuquerque and 32 miles east of the New Mexico-Arizona border. The Fort Wingate area was the location of early Indian trade routes and habitation sites, as evidenced by the ruins of an Indian village in the ammunition storage area near the depot's western boundary. Beginning in the 1860s, the military posts of Forts Fauntleroy, Lyon, and Wingate were built nearby, and the 100 square mile Fort Wingate Military Reservation, which included the land occupied by the present installation, was established in 1870. The reservation was later reduced in size through transfers of land to other federal agencies, and its early fortified structures are now located outside the depot's boundaries. In 1918, the Ordnance Department assumed control of the reservation and built magazines for the storage of TNT. These structures remained in use through World War II but were demolished following the war. Late in 1940, work began on a new ammunition storage depot, and by war's end 747 of the installation's current 869 structures had been erected. Since 1945, 80 additional storage igloos and a small number of ammunition maintenance and demilitarization facilities have been constructed at Fort Wingate. There are no Category I, II, or III historic properties at the Fort Wingate Depot Activity.

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PREFACE

This report presents the results of an historic properties survey of the Fort Wingate Depot Activity. Prepared for the United States Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM), the report is intended to assist the Army in bringing this installation into compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and its amendments, and related federal laws and regulations. To this end, the report focuses on the identification, evaluation, documentation, nomination, and preservation of historic properties at the Fort Wingate Depot Activity. Chapter 1 sets forth the survey's scope and methodology; Chapter 2 presents an architectural, historical, and technological overview of the installation and its properties; and Chapter 3 identifies significant properties by Army category and sets forth preservation recommendations. Illustrations and an annotated bibliography supplement the text.

This report is part of a program initiated through a memorandum of agreement between the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and the U.S. Department of the Army. The program covers 74 DARCOM installations and has two components: 1) a survey of historic properties (districts, buildings, structures, and objects), and 2) the development of archeological overviews.

Stanley H. Fried, Chief, Real Estate Branch of Headquarters DARCOM, directed the program for the Army, and Dr. Robert J. Kapsch, Chief of the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) directed the program for the National Park Service. Sally Kress Tompkins was program manager, and Robie S. Lange was project manager for the historic properties survey. Technical assistance was provided by Donald C. Jackson.

Building Technology Incorporated acted as primary contractor to HABS/HAER for the historic properties survey. William A. Brenner was BTI's principal-in-charge and Dr. Larry D. Lankton was the chief technical consultant. Major subcontractors were the MacDonald and Mack Partnership and Melvyn Green and Associates. The author of this report was Barbara E. Hightower. The author gratefully acknowledges the help of Adrian Bond, the installation's Support Division Chief, and Bill Brewster of Roads and Grounds.

The complete HABS/HAER documentation for this installation will be included in the HABS/HAER collections at the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, under the designation HAER No. NM-3.

Chapter 1
INTRODUCTION

SCOPE

This report is based on an historic properties survey conducted in 1984 of accessible Army-owned properties located within the official boundaries of the Fort Wingate Depot Activity. The survey included the following tasks:

- Completion of documentary research on the history of the installation and its properties.
- Completion of a field inventory of accessible properties at the installation.
- Preparation of a combined architectural, historical, and technological overview for the installation.
- Evaluation of historic properties and development of recommendations for preservation of these properties.

Also completed as a part of the historic properties survey of the installation, but not included in this report, are HABS/HAER Inventory cards for 39 individual properties. These cards, which constitute HABS/HAER Documentation Level IV, will be provided to the Department of the Army. Archival copies of the cards, with their accompanying photographic negatives, will be transmitted to the HABS/HAER collections at the Library of Congress.

The methodology used to complete these tasks is described in the following section of this report.

METHODOLOGY

1. Documentary Research

The Fort Wingate Depot Activity was one of the first World War II ammunition supply depots constructed by the Army Ordnance Department. The majority of its structures were built in 1941 on the Fort Wingate Military Reservation which was established in 1870. Documentary research conducted at the Fort Wingate Depot Activity and the Gallup, New Mexico Public Library focused on the physical development of the present installation and on the former military use of the land. The New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office was contacted about possible historic properties at the Fort Wingate Depot Activity, but no properties were identified through this source.

Army records used for the field inventory included current Real Property Inventory (RPI) printouts that listed all officially recorded buildings and structures by facility classification and date of construction; the installation's building information schedule; and base maps and photographs supplied by installation personnel. A complete listing of this documentary material may be found in the bibliography.

2. Field Inventory

The field inventory was conducted by Barbara E. Hightower during a two-day period in February 1984. Adrian Bond, Chief of the Support

Division at Fort Wingate Depot Activity served as the point of contact for the surveyor and provided access to installation maps, drawings, and historical records. Bill Brewster of Roads and Grounds was the survey escort.

Field inventory procedures were based on the HABS/HAER Guidelines for Inventories of Historic Buildings and Engineering and Industrial Structures.¹ All areas and properties were visually surveyed. Building locations and approximate dates of construction were noted from the installation's property records and field-verified.

Field inventory forms were prepared for, and black and white 35 mm photographs taken of all buildings and structures through 1945 except basic utilitarian structures of no architectural, historical, or technological interest. When groups of similar ("prototypical") buildings were found, one field form was normally prepared to represent all buildings of that type. Field inventory forms were also completed for representative post-1945 buildings and structures except where prohibited for security reasons (see Appendix A).² Information collected on the field forms was later evaluated, condensed, and transferred to HABS/HAER Inventory cards.

3. Historic Overview

A combined architectural, historical, and technological overview was prepared from information developed from the documentary research and

the field inventory. It was written in two parts: 1) an introductory description of the installation, and 2) a history of the installation by periods of development, beginning with pre-military land uses. Maps and photographs were selected to supplement the text as appropriate.

The objectives of the overview were to 1) establish the periods of major construction at the installation, 2) identify important events and individuals associated with specific historic properties, 3) describe patterns and locations of historic property types, and 4) analyze specific building and industrial technologies employed at the installation.

4. Property Evaluation and Preservation Measures

Based on information developed in the historic overviews, properties were first evaluated for historic significance in accordance with the eligibility criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. These criteria require that eligible properties possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and that they meet one or more of the following:³

- A. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in the nation's past.
- C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic

values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

D. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history.

Properties thus evaluated were further assessed for placement in one of five Army historic property categories as described in Army Regulation 420-40:⁴

Category I	Properties of major importance
Category II	Properties of importance
Category III	Properties of minor importance
Category IV	Properties of little or no importance
Category V	Properties detrimental to the significance of of adjacent historic properties

Based on an extensive review of the architectural, historical, and technological resources identified on DARCOM installations nationwide, four criteria were developed to help determine the appropriate categorization level for each Army property. These criteria were used to assess the importance not only of properties of traditional historical interest, but of the vast number of standardized or prototypical buildings, structures, and production processes that were built and put into service during World War II, as well as of properties associated with many post-war technological achievements. The four criteria were often used in combination and are as follows:

- 1) Degree of importance as a work of architectural, engineering, or industrial design. This criterion took into account the qualitative factors by which design is normally judged: artistic merit, workmanship, appropriate use of materials, and functionality.
- 2) Degree of rarity as a remaining example of a once widely used architectural, engineering, or industrial design or process. This criterion was applied primarily to the many standardized or prototypical DARCOM buildings, structures, or industrial processes. The more widespread or influential the design or process, the greater the importance of the remaining examples of the design or process was considered to be. This criterion was also used for non-military structures such as farmhouses and other once prevalent building types.
- 3) Degree of integrity or completeness. This criterion compared the current condition, appearance, and function of a building, structure, architectural assemblage, or industrial process to its original or most historically important condition, appearance, and function. Those properties that were highly intact were generally considered of greater importance than those that were not.
- 4) Degree of association with an important person, program, or event. This criterion was used to examine the relationship of a property to a famous personage, wartime project, or similar factor that lent the property special importance.

The majority of DARCOM properties were built just prior to or during World War II, and special attention was given to their evaluation.

Those that still remain do not often possess individual importance, but collectively they represent the remnants of a vast construction undertaking whose architectural, historical, and technological importance needed to be assessed before their numbers diminished further. This assessment centered on an extensive review of the military construction of the 1940-1945 period, and its contribution to the history of World War II and the post-war Army landscape.

Because technology has advanced so rapidly since the war, post-World War II properties were also given attention. These properties were evaluated in terms of the nation's more recent accomplishments in weaponry, rocketry, electronics, and related technological and scientific endeavors. Thus the traditional definition of "historic" as a property 50 or more years old was not germane in the assessment of either World War II or post-war DARCOM buildings and structures; rather, the historic importance of all properties was evaluated as completely as possible regardless of age.

Property designations by category are expected to be useful for approximately ten years, after which all categorizations should be reviewed and updated.

Following this categorization procedure, Category I, II, and III historic properties were analyzed in terms of:

- Current structural condition and state of repair. This information was taken from the field inventory forms and photographs, and was often supplemented by rechecking with facilities engineering personnel.

- The nature of possible future adverse impacts to the property. This information was gathered from the installation's master planning documents and rechecked with facilities engineering personnel.

Based on the above considerations, the general preservation recommendations presented in Chapter 3 for Category I, II, and III historic properties were developed. Special preservation recommendations were created for individual properties as circumstances required.

5. Report Review

Prior to being completed in final form, this report was subjected to an in-house review by Building Technology Incorporated. It was then sent in draft to the subject installation for comment and clearance and, with its associated historical materials, to HABS/HAER staff for technical review. When the installation cleared the report, additional draft copies were sent to DARCOM, the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer, and, when requested, to the archeological contractor performing parallel work at the installation. The report was revised based on all comments collected, then published in final form.

NOTES

1. Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, Guidelines for Inventories of Historic Buildings and Engineering and Industrial Structures (unpublished draft, 1982).
2. Representative post-World War II buildings and structures were defined as properties that were: (a) "representative" by virtue of construction type, architectural type, function, or a combination of these, (b) of obvious Category I, II, or III historic importance, or (c) prominent on the installation by virtue of size, location, or other distinctive feature.
3. National Park Service, How to Complete National Register Forms (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, January 1977).
4. Army Regulation 420-40, Historic Preservation (Headquarters, U.S. Army: Washington, D.C., 15 April 1984).

Chapter 2

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

BACKGROUND

Fort Wingate Depot Activity is a reserve storage facility under the command of Tooele Army Depot. The installation, which stores, maintains, and demilitarizes ammunition, is located on 22,120 acres in McKinley County, New Mexico, approximately 130 miles northwest of Albuquerque and 32 miles east of the New Mexico-Arizona border. The site's topography varies from the grassy flatlands of the Wingate Valley on the north to the mountains covered with cedar and pinon trees along the depot's southern border.¹ (Illustration 1)

Until the middle of the nineteenth century, the Fort Wingate area was the location of Indian trade routes and habitation sites, as evidenced by the ruins of an Indian village in the installation's ammunition storage area. Beginning in the 1860s, the military posts of Forts Fauntleroy, Lyon, and Wingate were built nearby, and the 100 square mile Fort Wingate Military Reservation, which included the land occupied by the present installation, was established in 1870. The reservation was later reduced in size through transfers of land to other federal agencies, and its early fortified structures are now located outside the depot's boundaries. In 1918, the Ordnance Department assumed control of the military reservation, redesignated it the Wingate General Ordnance Depot, and built magazines for the storage of TNT. These structures remained in use through World War II but were demolished following the war. Work began at Fort Wingate in 1940 on what became one of the first World War II ammunition storage depots. Between 1940 and

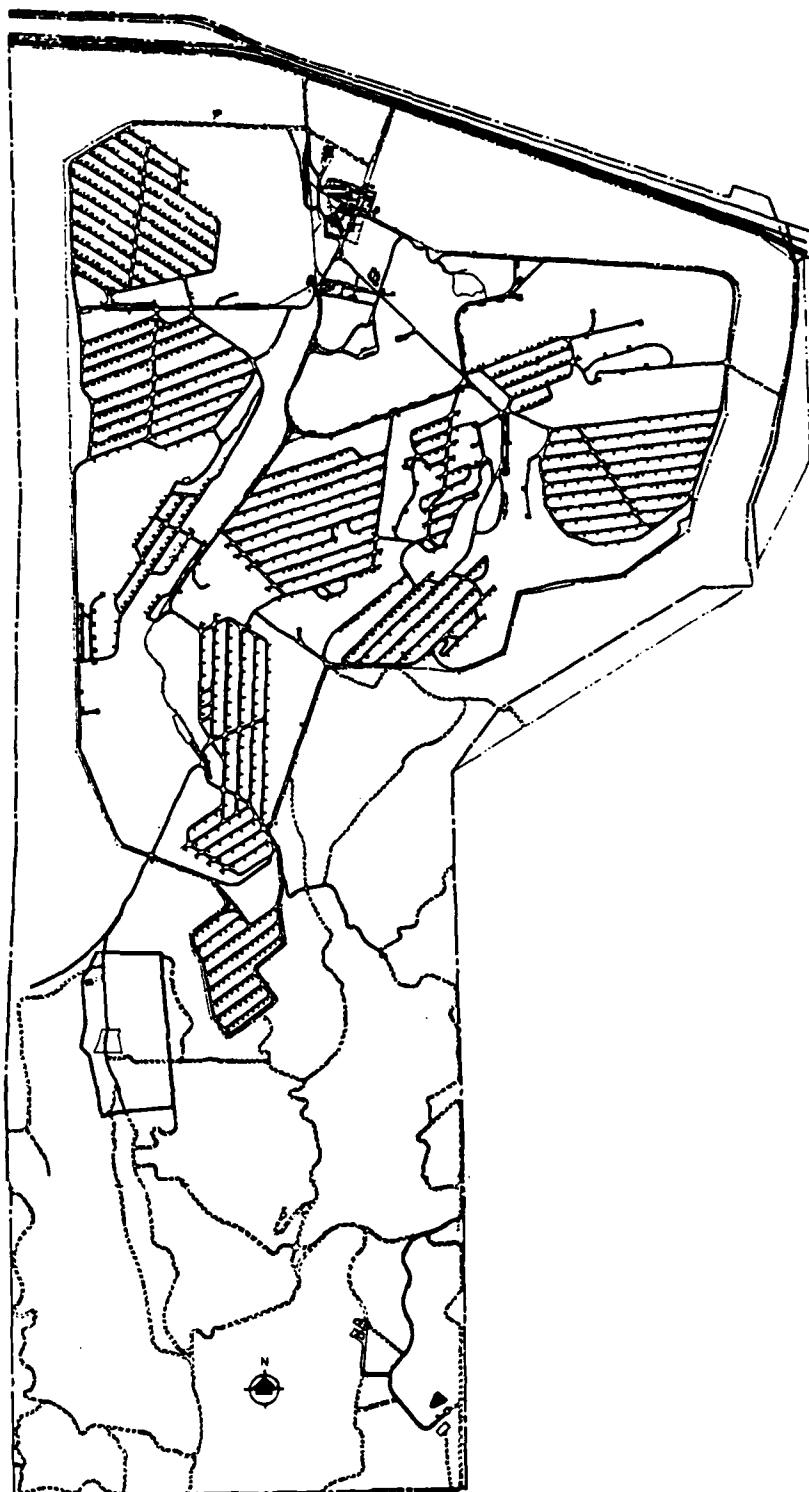


Illustration 1 Map of Fort Wingate Depot Activity. The installation is located on 22,120 acres in McKinley County, New Mexico, approximately 130 miles northwest of Albuquerque. The administration area is situated on the flatlands at the north end of the site, and ammunition workshop and storage facilities cover the foothills and mountains to the south. (Source: Fort Wingate Depot Activity)

1945, 747 of the installation's current 869 structures were erected. These included administration, maintenance, warehouse, and housing facilities as well as 650 ammunition storage igloos. Following World War II and again after the Korean War, the depot was assigned responsibility for the maintenance, demilitarization, and long-term storage of ammunition, and subsequent major building and alteration projects were oriented to this task. The installation was redesignated Fort Wingate Army Depot when it was assigned to the Army Supply and Maintenance Command in 1962. In 1971, it was placed in reserve status under the command of Pueblo Army Depot and renamed Fort Wingate Depot Activity. Four years later, the installation was placed under the command of Tooele Army Depot.

PRE-WORLD WAR II LAND USE

Fort Wingate has a lengthy history beginning with Indian occupation. The Wingate Valley, protected by mountain slopes and red rock mesas, was long favored by Indians as a trade route and habitation site. The ruins of an Indian village, consisting of stone pueblos, kivas, and associated features, are located in the ammunition storage area near the depot's western border.²
(Illustration 2)

The valley's use by the military began in August 1860, when a garrison post was established at Bear Springs near the headwaters of the Rio Puerco. Originally named Fort Fauntleroy and renamed Fort Lyon in 1861, the post was abandoned in late 1862 when its troops were moved to Fort Wingate near San Rafael to prevent the advance of Confederate troops up the Rio



Illustration 2 View of Indian village ruins. The Wingate Valley was used by the Indians for trade routes and habitation sites. These village ruins, consisting of stone pueblos, kivas, and other associated features, are located in the depot's ammunition storage area. (Source: Field inventory photograph, 1984, Barbara Hightower, Building Technology, Inc.)

Grande into Colorado. Fort Wingate was abandoned in 1868 and moved to the old Fort Lyon site at Bear Springs. Two years later, the 100 square mile Fort Wingate Military Reservation, which included the new Fort Wingate, was established by the Army. The post remained in active use until 1911, and in 1914-1915 it was once again garrisoned to guard 4,000 Mexican troops and their families fleeing from the Mexican Revolution. Fort Wingate was deactivated in 1916, and its late nineteenth and early twentieth century stone and adobe structures were transferred to the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1925.³

In 1918, the Army Ordnance Department assumed control of Fort Wingate Military Reservation and redesignated it the Wingate General Ordnance Depot. By 1921, an underground magazine and 163 wood frame above-ground magazines (the latter were World War I portable barracks) had been built for the storage of TNT. The wood frame magazines were renovated and placed on concrete foundations beginning in 1936, but were demolished along with the underground magazine following World War II. Only their scattered foundations remain. The depot's stock of TNT was sold to the British Purchasing Commission in 1940 and shipped to Britain and France. Later in the year, plans were made to build a new storage depot on the site.⁴

WORLD WAR II CONSTRUCTION

Increased Congressional appropriations for defense after the fall of France in 1940 led to the expansion of ammunition storage facilities across the United States. Initial plans called for placing depots in the four corners of the country to support forces repelling attacks from any direction. In November

1940, the War Department announced that the Fort Wingate Ordnance Depot was to be the site of the country's southwestern depot. The site met the Ordnance Department's criteria for storage installations: it was situated far enough from the coast to be reasonably safe from attack, and yet close enough to the Pacific Coast to facilitate the shipment of supplies; a major transcontinental highway (U.S. Highway 66) and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad bordered the depot on the north; the area was sparsely settled, decreasing the chance of damage in the event of an ammunition explosion; and the dry climate was ideal for the storage of explosives. Moreover, the federal government already owned the site, thus avoiding the delay and expense of purchasing land.⁵

Work on the depot commenced in November when the design contract was awarded to T. H. Buell & Company and Prouty Brothers Engineering Company of Denver. While the two firms conducted engineering surveys, rail lines and roads were extended to provide access to the site. Following completion of the surveys in January, construction contracts were awarded to Sharp & Fellows Contracting Company of Los Angeles; Armstrong & Armstrong of Roswell, New Mexico; R. Allison Company of Albuquerque; and A. Smith Construction Company, Inc. of Houston. Construction began in February and was largely completed by the end of the year. A Navajo "house blessing," recognizing the work of the tribal members who had formed a large segment of the depot's construction force, was part of the dedication ceremonies held on December 5, 1941. The depot was laid out in two major areas: administration and ammunition storage. Each is discussed below.

Administration Area

As one of the first World War II ammunition supply depots, Fort Wingate fell under the Ordnance Department's program "A". Program "A" construction was characterized by the use of permanent masonry materials for key buildings since these materials were not in short supply before the spring of 1942. At Fort Wingate, brick was used for all structures initially erected in the administration area. The headquarters building (Building 1) is a two-story, flat-roofed structure of tan brick laid in common bond accented by dark brown brick header and soldier courses that form continuous horizontal bands around the building. Tan brick with dark brown brick trim was used in the construction of all the buildings erected in the area in 1941, including a pair of two-story family duplexes (Buildings 3 and 4), a two-story fire station and dispensary that was converted to officers' quarters in 1943 (Building 2), a one-story motor fuel station (Building 6), a one-story paint storage warehouse (Building 7), a one-story paint shop (Building 8), and a one-story gate guard house (Building 18). Larger structures, including a regimental garage (Building 5), a machine and carpenter shop (Building 9), a locomotive shop (Building 11), and two inert materials warehouses (Buildings 12 and 13), are one story high with stepped gables, steel sash, and overhead doors.⁷ (Illustration 3)

Almost all facilities erected in the administration area in 1942 and 1943 were temporary, wood-frame "theater of operations" or modified mobilization type structures of standardized design. An inert materials warehouse (Building 14), a garage (Building 15), a bachelor officers' quarters (Building 16), and a stable for horses used by the depot's patrol guards (Building 17) were constructed in 1942, and the following year a second bachelor officers' quarters



Illustration 3 View of the northeast side of Building 1. This two-story headquarters building was one of the first structures erected on the Wingate Ordnance Depot in 1941. The use of tan brick accented with dark brown brick header and soldier courses is typical of initial construction in the administration area.
(Source: Field inventory photograph, 1984, Barbara Hightower, Building Technology, Inc.)

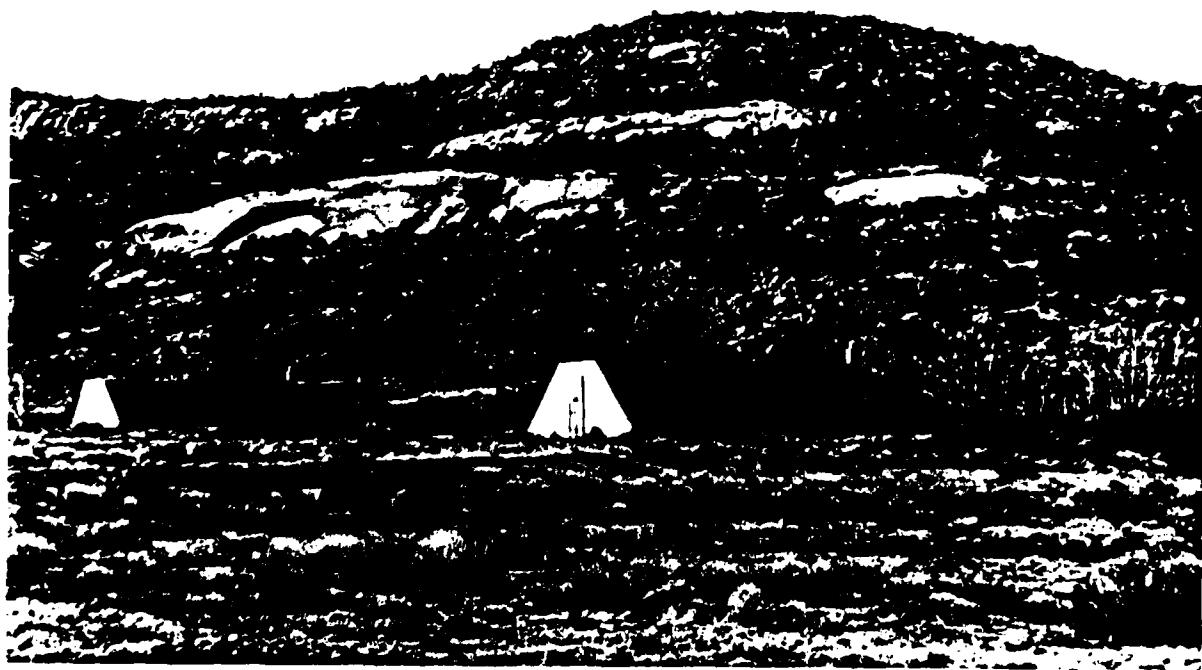


Illustration 4 View of Igloos C1101 and C1102 and Storage Pad Y1101. Between May and September 1941, 650 standard ammunition storage igloos were built at the depot. Storage facilities were later expanded with the construction of 303 "Y" type open storage pads such as Y1101, most of which were placed between the existing igloos. (Source: Field inventory photograph, 1984, Barbara Hightower, Building Technology, Inc.)

(Building 27), a dispensary (Building 44), single family quarters (Building 28), a cafeteria (Building 41), a change house (Building 30), a field office (Building 31), and a field dunnage shop (Building 33) were added. All are one- or two-story, gable-roofed, wood-frame structures clad with asbestos cement shingles or corrugated metal.⁸

Three permanent structures were added in the administration area in 1943. In that year, the depot's fire station was moved into a new brick building (Building 34). Consistent with earlier permanent construction in the administration area, tan brick with dark brown brick trim was used for this one-story, gable-roofed structure. A small brick heating plant (Building 36) and a one-story, hollow clay tile ammunition, clipping, belting, and linking building (Building 29) were also erected in 1943.

Ammunition Storage Area

Work began on 650 standard ammunition storage igloos in May 1941 and was completed in September, four months ahead of schedule. The igloos, 60- or 80-foot, reinforced concrete, barrel vaulted structures with single steel doors, were laid in parallel rows with a maximum of 100 per block, although the hilly terrain at Fort Wingate necessitated some variation from standard Ordnance plans.⁹ Concurrently, 32 reinforced concrete shelters were constructed throughout the storage area to provide personnel shelter in the event of an explosion. (Illustration 4)

Twelve standard above-ground ammunition magazines (Buildings 301-312) were built at the north end of the storage area in 1941 and 1942. They are

constructed of clay tile walls on reinforced concrete foundations and have corrugated asbestos roofs supported by either steel or wood trusses. Five sliding metal doors line concrete platforms on the side of the buildings serviced by rail lines. Due to deterioration of the clay tile, seven of the magazines (Buildings 306-312) have been covered with metal siding.

To facilitate the movement of ammunition, 14 loading docks (Buildings 106-109, 211-214, and 410-415) were erected along the rail lines in the storage area in 1941. They are reinforced concrete platforms set on concrete piers and have small reinforced concrete, flat-roofed tool houses at one end. Seven small brick dunnage buildings (Buildings 110, 113, 215, 216, 320, 402, and 403) were built near the loading docks in 1942.

The depot's ammunition storage facilities were expanded with the construction of 303 "Y" type open storage pads, most of which are located in the open spaces between igloos. The pads are flat dirt areas surrounded by earth barricades. An opening facing the road provides access to the interior.

An ammunition workshop area was established at the north end of the storage area in the early years of the war. Tan brick with dark brown trim was used in the construction of a single-story, hip-roofed surveillance laboratory (Building 537) in 1941. Added the following year were two identical bundle ammunition facilities with hollow clay tile buildings and open concrete platforms (Buildings 503 and 522), a brick ammunition packing, shipping, and receiving building with reinforced concrete blast walls and a gable roof (Building 542), a small brick heating plant (Building 541), and a reinforced concrete barricade (Building 543). An inspector's workshop with hollow clay tile walls (Building 536) and a heating plant constructed of brick (Building 535) were built south of the earlier workshops in 1943.

Four lunch rooms (Buildings 103, 217, 316, and 539) were erected in the storage area in 1944 and 1945. These single-story structures with massive wood lintels above their doors and windows are built of random sandstone ashlar, a material abundant in the area. Each has projecting wooden roof beams or vigas typical of architecture in the southwestern United States. This nonstandard construction which reflects local materials and craftsmanship forms an interesting mix with the standard Army construction used elsewhere on the depot. (Illustration 5)

POST-WAR CONSTRUCTION

Following the war, the depot was charged with maintaining, demilitarizing, and providing for long-term storage of ammunition. Subsequent major building and alteration projects were oriented to this task. In 1947, a disassembly plant, consisting of a reinforced concrete remote control shelter (Building 518), a hollow clay tile motor generator building (Building 519), a reinforced concrete disassembly platform and barricade (Building 520), a timber revetted barricade (Building 521), and an earthen barricade (Building 547), were built southeast of the World War II ammunition workshops. At war's end, the bundle ammunition buildings (Buildings 503 and 522) were converted into ammunition renovation facilities. During 1948, a heating plant (Building 501), a clean and paint building (Building 515), an ammunition receiving building (Building 516), a vacuum producer building (Building 510), a deboostering barricade (Building 514), and three service magazines (Buildings 511, 512, and 513) were built in the workshop area surrounding these converted facilities; all are hollow clay tile structures.¹⁰

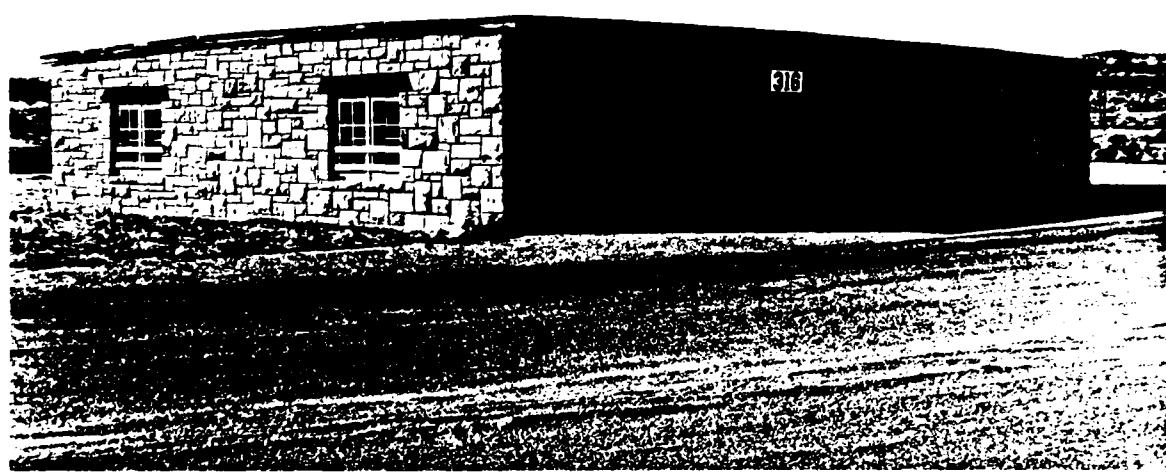


Illustration 5 View of the south and west sides of Building 316. This building was one of four lunchrooms built in 1944 and 1945 in the ammunition area. Constructed of local sandstone, each has projecting wooden roof beams or vigas typical of architecture in the southwest. (Source: Field inventory photograph, 1984, Barbara Hightower, Building Technology, Inc.)

In 1953, 80 standard double door storage igloos were built in J block at the south end of the ammunition storage area. Two years later, an ammunition maintenance building (Building 528) was constructed with a concrete frame and concrete block walls at the southern end of the workshop complex. The final major construction project at the depot was a concrete block and metal sided deactivation furnace building (Building 530) erected in 1961.¹¹

NOTES

1. Inland Pacific Engineering Company and Haworth and Anderson, Inc., Installation Environmental Assessment: Tooele Army Depot, Fort Wingate Depot Activity, Gallup, New Mexico (June 1982), p. 52; Fort Wingate Depot Activity, Installation Activity Brochure, DARCOM, December 31, 1981.
2. Jane Whitmore, An Archaeological Survey in the Vicinity of the Fort Wingate Military Depot (Santa Fe, New Mexico: School of American Research, Contract Archaeology Program, May 12, 1978), p. 5; History of Fort Wingate Depot, Forts Fauntleroy and Lyon (Fort Wingate Army Depot, c. late 1960s), p. 1.
3. History of Fort Wingate Depot, pp. 1-37.
4. Ibid, pp. 38-43; U.S. Congress, House, Ammunition Storage Conditions, Letter from the Acting Secretary of War Transmitting Proceedings of the Joint Board Composed of Officers of the Army and Navy to Survey Ammunition Storage Conditions, Pursuant to the Act Approved December 22, 1927 (Public Law No. 2, 70th Congress), H.R. 199, 70th Cong., 1st sess., 1928, p. 15.
5. Harry C. Thomson and Lida Mayo, The Ordnance Department: Procurement and Supply (Washington, D.C.: Office of the Chief of Military History, 1960), p. 366; Daily Gallup Independent, November 7, 1940 and November 8, 1940.
6. Captain Evan M. Johnson IV, "Descriptive Report of Construction Methods Used on Igloo Type Underground Magazine at Wingate Ordnance Depot" (Fort Wingate, New Mexico: Wingate Ordnance Depot, September 22, 1941); Daily Gallup Independent, September 25, 1941, December 4, 1941, and December 7, 1941.
7. Thomson and Mayo, The Ordnance Department, p. 378.
8. "The Master Plan, Wingate Ordnance Depot" (Wingate Ordnance Depot, New Mexico, c. 1946). pp. 5-11.

9. Thomson and Mayo note that the igloo type of magazine had been preferred by the Joint Army-Navy Ammunition Storage Board and the Ordnance Safety Board for all types of ammunition except small arms since the late 1920s. These structures, called igloos because of their resemblance to Eskimo shelters, were shaped to direct the force of an explosion upward rather than outward to prevent sympathetic explosions in surrounding igloos. Thomson and Mayo, The Ordnance Department, pp. 361 and 368.
10. "The Master Plan," pp. 13-15; History of Fort Wingate Depot, p. 45.
11. History of Fort Wingate Depot, p. 45.

Chapter 3

PRESERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

BACKGROUND

Army Regulation 420-40 requires that an historic preservation plan be developed as an integral part of each installation's planning and long range maintenance and development scheduling.¹ The purpose of such a program is to:

- Preserve historic properties to reflect the Army's role in history and its continuing concern for the protection of the nation's heritage.
- Implement historic preservation projects as an integral part of the installation's maintenance and construction programs.
- Find adaptive uses for historic properties in order to maintain them as actively used facilities on the installation.
- Eliminate damage or destruction due to improper maintenance, repair, or use that may alter or destroy the significant elements of any property.
- Enhance the most historically significant areas of the installation through appropriate landscaping and conservation.

To meet these overall preservation objectives, the general preservation recommendations set forth below have been developed:

Category I Historic Properties

All Category I historic properties not currently listed on or nominated to the National Register of Historic Places are assumed to be eligible for

nomination regardless of age. The following general preservation recommendations apply to these properties:

- a) Each Category I historic property should be treated as if it were on the National Register, whether listed or not. Properties not currently listed should be nominated. Category I historic properties should not be altered or demolished. All work on such properties shall be performed in accordance with Sections 106 and 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act as amended in 1980, and the regulations of the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation (ACHP) as outlined in the "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR 800).
- b) An individual preservation plan should be developed and put into effect for each Category I historic property. This plan should delineate the appropriate restoration or preservation program to be carried out for the property. It should include a maintenance and repair schedule and estimated initial and annual costs. The preservation plan should be approved by the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council in accordance with the above referenced ACHP regulation. Until the historic preservation plan is put into effect, Category I historic properties should be maintained in accordance with the recommended approaches of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Revised Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings² and in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer.

- c) Each Category I historic property should be documented in accordance with Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) Documentation Level II, and the documentation submitted for inclusion in the HABS/HAER collections in the Library of Congress.³ When no adequate architectural drawings exist for a Category I historic property, it should be documented in accordance with Documentation Level I of these standards. In cases where standard measured drawings are unable to record significant features of a property or technological process, interpretive drawings also should be prepared.

Category II Historic Properties

All Category II historic properties not currently listed on or nominated to the National Register of Historic Places are assumed to be eligible for nomination regardless of age. The following general preservation recommendations apply to these properties:

- a) Each Category II historic property should be treated as if it were on the National Register, whether listed or not. Properties not currently listed should be nominated. Category II historic properties should not be altered or demolished. All work on such properties shall be performed in accordance with Sections 106 and 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act as amended in 1980, and the regulations of the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation (AHP) as outlined in the "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR 800).

- b) An individual preservation plan should be developed and put into effect for each Category II historic property. This plan should delineate the appropriate preservation or rehabilitation program to be carried out for the property or for those parts of the property which contribute to its historical, architectural, or technological importance. It should include a maintenance and repair schedule and estimated initial and annual costs. The preservation plan should be approved by the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council in accordance with the above referenced ACHP regulations. Until the historic preservation plan is put into effect, Category II historic properties should be maintained in accordance with the recommended approaches in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Revised Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings⁴ and in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer.
- c) Each Category II historic property should be documented in accordance with Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) Documentation Level II, and the documentation submitted for inclusion in the HABS/HAER collections in the Library of Congress.⁵

Category III Historic Properties

The following preservation recommendations apply to Category III historic properties:

- a) Category III historic properties listed on or eligible for nomination to the National Register as part of a district or thematic group should be treated in accordance with Sections 106 and 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act as amended in 1980, and the regulations of the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation as outlined in the "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR 800). Such properties should not be demolished and their facades, or those parts of the property that contribute to the historical landscape, should be protected from major modifications. Preservation plans should be developed for groupings of Category III historic properties within a district or thematic group. The scope of these plans should be limited to those parts of each property that contribute to the district or group's importance. Until such plans are put into effect, these properties should be maintained in accordance with the recommended approaches in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Revised Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings⁶ and in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer.
- b) Category III historic properties not listed on or eligible for nomination to the National Register as part of a district or thematic group should receive routine maintenance. Such properties should not be demolished, and their facades, or those parts of the property that contribute to the historical landscape, should be protected from modification. If the properties are unoccupied, they

should, as a minimum, be maintained in stable condition and prevented from deteriorating.

HABS/HAER Documentation Level IV has been completed for all Category III historic properties, and no additional documentation is required as long as they are not endangered. Category III historic properties that are endangered for operational or other reasons should be documented in accordance with HABS/HAER Documentation Level III, and submitted for inclusion in the HABS/HAER collections in the Library of Congress.⁷ Similar structures need only be documented once.

CATEGORY I HISTORIC PROPERTIES

There are no Category I historic properties at Fort Wingate Depot Activity.

CATEGORY II HISTORIC PROPERTIES

There are no Category II historic properties at Fort Wingate Depot Activity.

CATEGORY III HISTORIC PROPERTIES

There are no Category III historic properties at Fort Wingate Depot Activity.

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NOTES

1. Army Regulation 420-40, Historic Preservation (Headquarters, U.S. Army: Washington, D.C., 15 April 1984).
2. National Park Service, Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Revised Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings, 1983 (Washington, D.C.: Preservation Assistance Division, National Park Service, 1983).

3. National Park Service, "Archeology and Historic Preservation; Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines," Federal Register, Part IV, 28 September 1983, pp. 44730-44734.
4. National Park Service, Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
5. National Park Service, "Archeology and Historic Preservation."
6. National Park Service, Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
7. National Park Service, "Archeology and Historic Preservation."

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"The Master Plan, Wingate Ordnance Depot." Wingate Ordnance Depot, New Mexico, c. 1946. Provides descriptive information on existing facilities and proposed construction, alterations, and demolition as required by the Ordnance Department in the immediate post-World War II period.

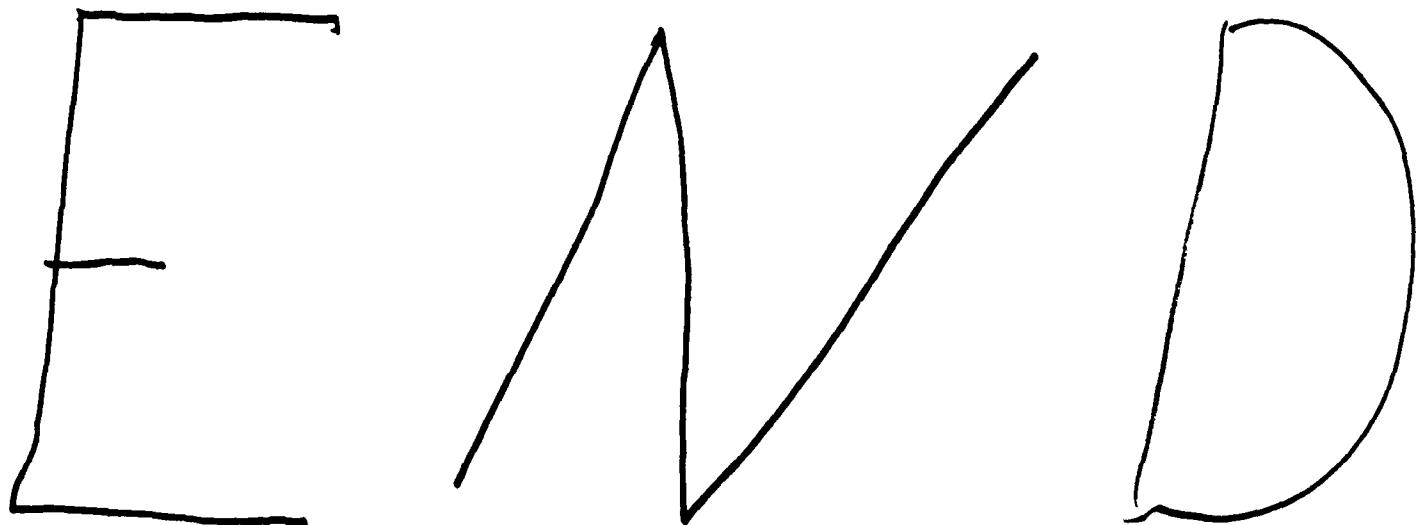
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Thomson, Harry C. and Mayo, Lida. The Ordnance Department: Procurement and Supply. Washington, D.C.: Office of the Chief of Military History, 1960. Useful source for placing the development of the depot into the context of overall development of American ordnance supply depots during World War II.

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U.S. Congress. House. Ammunition Storage Conditions, Letter from the Acting Secretary of War Transmitting Proceedings of the Joint Board Composed of Officers of the Army and Navy to Survey Ammunition Storage Conditions, Pursuant to the Act Approved December 22, 1927 (Public Law No. 2, 70th Congress). H.R. 199, 70th Cong., 1st sess., 1928. Notes that the depot is well adapted for the storage of explosives and describes the magazines as war-time portable barracks.

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